between seventeen and twenty-one (nor does he indeed studed), would go far to extinguish pauperism throughout the Kingdom. The plan contemplated would constitute the General Government the insurance comad operate it through the Post Office Departent. At the age of seventeen a certain portion of the wages of the workingman or woman, or the income of those exempted from the need of labor, should be paid to the Government until the accrued sum became sufficient, when improved at interest, to give each person it, when improved at interest, to give each person-right to schillings per week chring stekness, and millings per week after the age of seventy. This is, according to the calculation of actuaries, need not cost £15, so that as payment of £5 annually between cutern and twenty would entitle the payer to a re-paration the Government and the resourance of suffi-ation to the control of the section of a the attraction of the control of the control of the attraction of the control of the control of the casting paragerism, resulting from a general break-up-per technique, in emigration, and she will seek it in a through any other means. She has no longer room all her workmen, and a portion of them, and no drive at that, nutst seek new agmes and new fields which to labor.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Tilden will find that the "wicked partners" theory is not sufficiently robust for this ciement season. Hartford Evening Post (Rep.) The Democrats now all pretend that they nave yearned for the ripher investigation all along. It is singular they never mentioned it.—(Trenton Gazette

In deciding not to resist this pension raid upon the Treasury, President Haves shows even more than his usual weakness, and makes people sigh more deeply than ever for a return of Grant.—[Springfield Union (Rep.)

All the investigation in the world will not after these facts. Mr. Tiden has shown, since the pathication of the ciphers, that he has no objection to taking the Presidency as a matter of bargain and sale, however much are may lave objected to raffling for it.—[Nortistown Heraid (Rep.)

Let it be borne in mind that the main point of inquiry now is, Who got those explices and how? This country has made up its mind about the Hayes fraud und the Tiblen conspiracy. What we want to get at now a the therit of a species of property which ought to be that most sacred.—[Philadelphia Caronicle-Herald Dem.]

SHOCKING SKEPTICISM.

SHOCKING SKEPTICISM.

From The Enchester Democrat and Commiste (Rep.)

As the time for investigating the ciphers as shortened, Tilden's anxiety for vinincation is said to acrease. As the last days of an inquery rendered fruitless by want of time, are drawing to a close, it may be expected that lilden will be frantic for the vindication. But there is viden will doubtless be fettlered away. So are the Potter Committee has seemed to exist for the purpose of wasting time and preventing any other committee from meddling with the dangerous cipher pushiess. STIERED UP ABOUT BRAGG.

From the Coupleston News and Couplet (Benn.)

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, made an ass of amosel in the House of Representatives on Wednesday when he querty accented the Republican view of Southern claims as a bomeeratic burden, and expressed a desire to kies his Southe a silies out of the party in order to get rid of it. Such a blunder could only have been committed by a man so blunder could only have been committed by a man so blunder by prejudice as to be incapable of discerning the truth, or even his own party interests. In unerty-nine cases out of a hundred the claimants are traitors, spits or liars, and there is no excuse for a Southern Democrat advocating them, except that the money will indirectly benefit his section by being spent there. ng spent there.

NOT CLAIMS BUT APPROPRIATIONS.

NOT CLAIMS BUT APPROPRIATIONS.

\*\*Print The Victorium Herald (Dem.)\*

As to getting money out of the Treasury, whatever we are justly entitled to, we want. We won't quarrel about the claims of accalled southern loyalists; but we will quarrel with Mr. Bragg and other Northern four of an equalization of National aid. We claim that the North has received an undue share of National aid, and that it is now but justice for some little help to be extended the crippled South. For hundreds of reasons that we have been given hundreds of times, we want help to build a railway across the Southern soil to the Pacific Because it is just and proper we want help to make the many gains of the Mississippi River and to reclaim the Mississippi Valley. The Bouth asks these thluss, not as a began, but because also believes she is entitled to them. If Mr. Bragg and other Northern Democrats are opposed to these measures of justice as to refuse them with a snub, they must not be astonished if lending Southern men seek them through other party affiliations.

NEPHEW PELTON AND THE NATIONAL COMMIT-

NEPHEW PELTON AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

I am aware that the newspapers have redited one of those persons to whom telegrams were obtained one of those persons to whom telegrams were obtained with having been an officer of the Democratic committee, but I say to this house and to the country that that is an error. He never held any official connection with the committee. These dispatches came from and were addressed to persons who had no official position in the organization. That they were zealous Democrats and anxions to secure the fruits of the victory which he had unquestionably won in a contest of unparalleted effort on hoth sides, is very evident. But what they did was action of a purely voluntary and individual nature.

Your Pelbul's Testimony before the Secule Committee on the Organ Dispatches.

Q.—In what capacity have you taken part in politics to A.—During the campaign I have been acting secretary of the National Committee! A.—I am still acting in that capacity, we are the generally a A.—Strictly not, because

pacity.

Q.-You are the sec etary 1 A.-strictly not, because the Prince, of Resion, is secretary.

Q.-But you have been the acting secretary 1 A.-

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

#### GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the post 24 hours.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1 a. m .- The barometer has fullen on the Atlantic coast, with warmer, southerly winds, increased cloudiness and light rains The temperature has fallen in the Northwest. Warm east to south winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Southwest. The harometer continues high on the Atlentic Coast. Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States generally cloudy weather and rain with southerly to westerly winds, tail-ing, followed by thing barometer.

For New England, cloudy weather, and rain with warmer south to west winds and fulling barometer.

## TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Inches The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 2s was preceding miningly. The irregular white line represents the challenges white line represents the challenges by the more my during those hours. TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 28, 1 a. m .- The movement of the barometer yesterday was rapidly downward.

The weather was partly cloudy and cloudy, with light rains at night. The temperature rose steadily in the morning, but remained stationary (at 39°) during the latter half of the day. The amount of moisture in the Partly cloudy or clear weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

## OBITUARY.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN. Washington, Jan. 27.-Dr. Linderman, Di-

lactor of the Mint, died this afternoon.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman was a native of Pennsylvania and was born about the year 1828. He was Director of the Mint from May, 1867, to May, 1869. Upon its reorganization in April, 1873, he was re-ap-pointed, and has since held the office. He had always been a man of vigorous constitution until ast Summer when upon an exeursion to the Isic of Shoals, he took a severe cold, which fastened upon his lungs. For several months, it is stated, he has been in a state of great mental auxiety in conseumence of severe critica-tus of his man agement of his bureau. Last year Dr. Linderman

DISAPPOINTMENT.—Squire (on Christmaseve, to Bachelor Curate of his parish); "Do you dine at home to morrow, Mr. Smallpay?" enterte (in grateful attempation of an invitation to the Hall); "Yes..." Equire (whe is bedrichtural); "Then I'd take care that your table is well supplied with eclery?"—¡Punch.

#### ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. AN APPORTIONMENT BILL-ECONOMY IN NEW-YORK

CITY-THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT DEFENDED. In the Senate, Mr. Harris introduced a bill approved by a majority of the Committee on Apportionment, providing for a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly Districts of the State. In the Assembly Mr. Strahan introduced a bill providing for greater economy in the government of New-York City: Mr. Langbein also introduced a bill relative to the sataries of New-York officials. The Governor's Message was discussed in Committee of the Whole of the Assembly, and Mr. Knowles defended the administration of the Insurance De-

INSURANCE SUPERVISION.

DEPARTMENT BY MR. KNOWLES-THE DEPART-MENT SHOULD BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT.

DEFENCE IN THE ASSEMBLY OF THE INSURANCE THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! ALBANY, Jan. 27,-Governor Robinson's recconnecidation that the Insurance Department be abolished, it is now evident, will be the cause of many debates in the Legislature during the Winter. Charles R. Knowles, of Albany, a member of the Insurance Committee of the Assembly, made an elaborate speech to-night, in defence of the Department, in view of the fact that the Governor's message was under considthe Governor sought to poison the mind of the Legisla-ture against one of the most deservedly popular and effective departments of the State, and that the result of adoption of such advice would be result of adoption of such advice would be the robbing of the assured of the only protection they have against irresponsible companie that would flood the State but for the existence of the admirable preventive. The Governor had arone that every legitimate business was most successfully conducted when left to the management of reply that insurance companies enjoyed life solely by law, and their affairs should, therefor be supervised by the State. From 1827 until the Department was organized, the Insurance companies were in the charge of the Controllers of the From 1819 to 1860 every Controller spoke in his of the failacious reports of the companies. Finally in 1861 Governor Morgan recommended that a separate department devoted to this interest should be organized, and that it be given power to examin into the affairs of insurance companies. Insurance business enormensly increased under State supervision. In 1855 there were fifty-five State companies, who had gross assets of \$16,694,959. 1800 there were 184 companies, having gross assets of \$93,550,012. In 1877 there were 247 companies. with gross assets of \$561.816.662. A return to an exploded practice, after such an experience, would be unwise. The Department had been so wisely managed that, aside from the disasters caused by the great Chicago and Boston fires of 1871 and 1872, in which about seventy millions of insurance was paid by the companies, the policy holders of this State had not suffered the loss of a single dollar by the failure of a single fire insurance company organized under the rules the Insurance Department ; and up to the present time New-York stock fire insurance companies with total assets amounting to over \$56,000,000, and with an investment of capital to the extent of \$25,000,000 only one company exhibited an impairment to the extent of \$15,000. During its existence the Department had denied certificates of incorporation to 45 empanies of this State and 120 companies of other States. Forty-nine companies had been called upon to make up impairments of capital, and twenty eight life companies of this State had had their certifidepartment disallowed items of assets aggregating as ollows: Life insurance companies, \$3,500,000; fire in surance companies, \$2,960,000. The Governor declared that he had been informed that during the past seven years thirty life assurance companies had failed, involving a loss to the citizens of this State of \$36,972.000. The liabilities and assets of the companies that failed were

a less to the citizens of this State of \$36,972,000. The liabilities and assets of the companies that failed were as follows: habilities, \$20,936,465 80; assets, \$10,974,702 58; loss, \$9,961 762 50. Fen millions of dollars was indeed a large loss, but it must be soon that a large part of the loss was due to the laxify of existing laws respecting the department, rather than to inclinient supervision. As a matter of fact the laws of the state do not give any power, even at the present time, to the Super nicodent of Instrume to call upon the stockholders of the life companies to make good the impairment of capital stock. In fire insurance companies the power is given to him absolutely, and hence the good results that follow. Another cause for the failure of so large a number of life insurance companies is the permission given them by law to re-insure their outstanding risks in other companies without the consent of the Department or insured. The evils growing out of the amalgamations that have occurred have been the chief causes of complaint by the pohey-holders; but the Department of a year ago was powerless to preventise hitransactions. Mr. Knowles then referred to Supermicident Sinyth's recent circular to the limitance opposed to supervision represent a capital of \$32,528,382, and assets of \$188,925,532. The companies opposed to supervision represents capital, \$1,930,000; assets, \$3,567,561. Mr. Knowles, in conclusion, said that it would be far better to make the department more efficient than to altogether desired it is poly to Mr. Knowles, in conclusion, said that it would be far better to make the department more efficient than to altogether desired it is poly to Mr. Knowles, speech. The

altogether destroy it. The interests represented at the vast and too wital to admit of any experimenting on the part of the Legislature.

Mr. Grady and Mr. Skinner said that at some future day they desired to reply to Mr. Knowles's speech. The Governor's Message was accordingly laid over for fur-

ther consideration.

ECONOMY IN NEW-YORK.

ABSTRACT OF BILL PRESENTED BY MR. STRAHAN FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER OF NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Strahan presented in the Assembly this evening his promised bill, making provision for the reduction of salaries of public officials in the city of New-York. It provides for an amendment to the charter, so that the heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, shall have power to appoint and remove for cause all chiefs of bureaus, except the chambernin, deputies, assistants, clerks, officers, em-ployés and subordinates in their respective depurtments. The official designation, the duties and the number o persons employed in or upon any branch of the public service, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, as well as their salaries, shall be designated by the heads of the several departments. Provided, however, that the aggregate expenses thereof shail not exceed the total amount duly appropriated to the respective departments, for such purposes the respective departments, for such purposes. For the purpose of limiting such expense to the amount so appropriated, the head or heads of department at any time within thirty days airc, such appropriation shall have been made; may about any bureau established by law in such department, transfer the duties of June bureau in such department, transfer the duties of June bureau in such department, reduce the scary of any person employed in such department, and discharge any such person from the public service. In each and every annual estimate and appropriation hereafter to be made, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment small appropriate for the salaries and compensation of all persons payable out of moneys raised of to be ruised by taxatten proper to the sold board. Provided, that the gross amount appropriated for salaries and compensation shall not, is not one year, exceed 30 per cenium of the gross amount appropriate for salaries and compensation in the year 1878; and provided further, that the send Board small appropriate on and for each department, for the purposes aforessid, a gross sum only, which gross sum shall be apportioned among and between the persons connected with the service of such apportioned and head of such apportioned among and be department by the head or neads thereof exclusively, and thenceforth the salaries and compensation of such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such apportions and and small be paid according to such appo For the purpose of limiting such expense to the

men, for the purposes aforeseid, a gross sum only, which gross sum shall be apportioned among and become persons connected with the sargues of such department between the persons connected with the sargues and compensation of such apportions to the provisions of this service of such apportions to the provisions of the same in the adaption of such head of heads of departments surround to the provisions of the same in the apportions to the provisions of the same in the apportions to the provisions of the same of the same and many reduce any and and salaries or compensation of a gradient of the same and the same which the country were treated with convicted by the country were treated with conviction to the country by the country were treated with conviction to the country by the coun

Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots and New-Utreeht, Kings County,

Third-The present Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh,
Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third,
Twenty-thurth and Twenty-first, New-Ly-Res

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seemd, Twenty-third, Twenty-hourth and Twenty-lifth Wards of Brooklyn. Fourth—The Timteenth, Fourtrenth, Pifteenth, Six-teenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards

Fourth—The Immeenth, Fourirenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Elghicenth and Nineleenth Warns of Brooklyn.

Fifth—Richmond County, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fitth, Sixth and Elghith Wards of New-York, and so mach of the present Ninth Ward as lies between Houaton, Haheacek, Elecker and Carminests., the Sixth-ave., Cornelin, Elecker and Lerov-sis, and the north on Hunison River, and so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between Sixth-ave., Carmine, Bleeker, Hancock, Houston, Broodwar and West Fourth-sis.

Sixth-The present Seventh and Thuteenth Wards of New-York, so much of the present Truth as lies between the Bowery, Division and Canal sis., and all of the Eleventh Ward, save what lies between East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth-sis. Avenue B and the East River. Seronth—The present Fourteenth Ward, all of the Tenth Ward except what lies witsin the Howery, Division and Canal-sis., all of the present Seventeenth Ward as lies between East Thirteenth Ward as lies between the Howery, East Fourteenth-sis. Fourteenth-ward and East Fourteenth-sis. Fourth-ave. and the Bowery, and so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between the Bowery, East Fourteenth-sis. Brookly and East Houston-st.

Eighth—The Sixteenth Ward as lies between the Hudson River, Leroy, Blecker and Cornelia-sis, Sixth-ave, and West Fourteenth-st., so much of the present Fifteenth Ward as lies between the Bowery, Fourth-ave, and Sixth-ave, so much of the present Seventeenth Ward as lies between the Seventeenth Ward as lies between the Hudson River, Leroy, Blecker and Cornelia-sis, Sixth-ave, and Sixth-ave, so much of the present Seventeenth Ward as lies between the Fourteenth-st., Sixth-ave, West Fourteenth-st., Less Fourteenth-st., East Fourteenth-st.,

Tenth—So much of the present Sevente nth Ward as a between Third-ave, East Fourteenth-st. Avenue B of East Filtreenth-st.; so much of the present Lieventh and as lies between Avenue B, East Fourteenth-st. the St River and East Third-enth-st.; so much of a present Eighteenth Ward as lies between st Fourteenth-st., Third-ave, East Twenty-sixth—and the East Breer; so much of the coly first Ward, as lies between East Twenty-sixth—and the East Breer; so much of the Fourteenth st., as lies between East River, and so uch or the present Ninet-enth Ward as lies between west Fortieth-st., West Fortieth-st., Sixth-ave, and West venty-fourth-st.; so much of the Central Park, ps onlid he easterly of a line drawn on contamation of xt.-sive, between Fifty-muth and Seventy-fourth-sts. Lest Seventy-fourth-st. and the act River.

Twentyth, Twenty-third and

East River.

Eleventh—The present Twelfth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, so much of the present Nineteenth as hes above East and West Seventy-fourth-sts, and so much of the present Twenty-second Ward as lies above West Fifty-third-st.

Tieclith—The counties of Westchester and Putnam.

Thirteenth—The Counties of Orange, Beckingd and Selventy-

Fourteenth-The Counties of Uister, Scoharie and Fifteenth-The Counties of Duchess and Columbia.

Sixteenth-The Counties of Rensselaer and Washing

on. Secrenteenth—The County of Albany.

Eighteenth—The Counties of Saratoga, Fuiton, Hamilon, Monteomery and Schenecindy.

Nucleonth—The counties of Clinton, Essex and War-

n.
Treentieth-The counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.
Treenty-first-The counties of Delaware, Broome and Chemango.

Trenty-Fard—The counties of Oneida and Lewis.

Trenty-Tard—The counties of Oswego and Jefferson.

Trenty-tourth—The counties of Onondaga and Cort-

aty-fifth-The countles of Madison, Otsego and oth-The counties of Cayuga, Scheen, Tomp-Twenty-sixth-The countries of Cheneung, Steuben ms and Theza. Twenty-secrath-The countries of Cheneung, Steuben Trenty-eighth -- The countles of Wayne, Ontario, Schuy-

Trengenges. The counties of Monroe and Orleans.
Trenty-ninth—The counties of Monroe and Orleans.
Thirtieth—The counties of Wyoning. Genessee, Livugston, and Niagara.
Thirty-fired—The county of Eric.
Thirty-second—The Counties of Caitaraugus and Chau-

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The members of Assembly are apportioned as follows:
Albeny, 4; Alleghany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus,
2; Cavanza, 2; Canantanqua, 2; Chemana, 1; Chemango, 1; Chanton, 1; Columbna, 2; Corthant, 1;
Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 2; Eite, 5; Essex,
1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1;
Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimor, 1; Jefferson, 2;
Kings, 12; Lewis, 1; Lavingston, 1; Madison,
1; Mouroe, 4; Montgomery, 1; New-York,
23; Niagara, 3; Oncida, 3; Oncontaga, 3;
Onfarto, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Ofsego,
2; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensseiner, 3; Richimond, 1;
Rocklaud, 1; St. Lawrence, 3; Saratoga, 2; Schebectady, 1; Schoharle, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steinben,
2; Suffock, 2; Suffivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkus, 1;
U.ster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 3; Wyomine, 1; Yates, 1.

## A RELIGIOUS WRANGLE.

DEBATE AT THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE. WHAT GREW OUT OF AN ESSAY ON THE "BEAST OF INVELATION"-THE REV. DR. FULTON, AFTER A STORMY DERATE, WALKS OUT OF THE CON-FERENCE, WHICH THEN SUSPENDS HIM.

There was an unusually large attendance yesterday at the weekly conference of Baptist ministers at the Oliver Street Chapel. In the audience were many laymen and several wemen, attracted probably by the expected discussion of the charges made by the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton against the Rev. Dr. G.W. Sampson. Two weeks ago the latter read an essay on the "Beast of Revelation," which was maintained to be a principle and not a per-son, and that principle the persecution of the Christian Church. In the discussion upon the subject, Dr. Fulton last Monday said that defence of the Romisn Church might be expected from a man who during the years of the war never raised his voice for liberty. This charge excited great commotion at the conference, and a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. Pulton to withdraw his

D. J. Yerkes, of Plainfield, N. J., noted as moderator yesterday. As soon as the clerk had finished reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the Rev. Dr. Faiton arose and demanded that the obnoxious expression which it was stated there he had been requested to withdraw should be placed also on record. This proposition led at once to an angry discussion which was continued nearly three hours. During the discussion the secretary stated that the minutes contained the exact words of the motion made by Mr. Swan at the previous meeting. There was much dispute about the isognage of the motion when the author of it entered, and being appealed to, he said that he had used neither the word "obnexious" nor "offen sive," but that he had attempted to pour oil upon the

troubled waters. Dr. Fulton then arose and asked if he should read the exact words of his remarks, which he had been re quested to withdraw.

A voice: "Is this to be a reiteration of the statement?" Dr. Fulton: "They will be the exact words without doubt or equivocation." When he had finished reading the remarks, the Rev. Mr. Holmes objected to their being placed upon the records as they became then a permanent charge against Dr. Sampson.

The Rev. F. K. Gessler, of Enzabeth, asserted that Dr. Fulton had not given his exact language at the previous meeting.

Dr. Fuiton declared that he had repeated the exact

words. He said: "My remarks were not accidental; I had been thinking a long time about the matter. My words were deliberate and very wise."

After various suzgestions and motions, a resolution to lay the subject upon the table was carried. The question then recurring upon the approval of the minutes,

the Rev. Dr. Fuiton again arose and said that he desired to make some remarks which he had written out that might be no misunderstanding of them. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, said : "These proceedings are extraordinary, but the most marvellous thing of all is the effrontery of the brother in asserting to-day that his remarks were wise. The conference had better dissolve at once, if such conduct is to be tol-

erated."

This speech was received with applianse. Several

proceed. He said: "The conference is not in a mood to hear me. If i should rend a letter I hold in my band you would say it was insating to Dr. Sampson." Dr. Thomas objected that the implication was an in-

sait.

Dr. Fuiton continued: "I knew there would be in farmess here. Yest cannot expel a member whether the facts on which he has based his statement are true or A scene of utter confusion followed and several mem bers mised points of order and several extracts from parliame tary rules were read. A motion was carried finally that Dr. Fulton should be allowed lifteen min-

partiame lary rules were read. A motion was carried finally that Dr. Fulton should be allowed fifteen minutes to say what he chose.

Dr. Fulton began reading from manuscript which he beld in his hand. He said: "This will be an historical day in the Baptist minusters' conference of New-York and vicinity. A Baptist minuster has been increased with expulsion, not for telling an untruth, not for recreasey to principle nor for betraying a denominational trust, but for intimating that a member who rave his support to Southern slavery is predisposed, therefore, to give support to the despotism of Bone. I will not quate the ianguage which already has been entered on your records. The statement has not been disputed. Was it wrong to make it?"

The speaker was interrupted by the moderator, who declared the argument out of order. Dr. Fulton said that under the restrictions imposed, he did not care to say anything. He said: "I leave you now, brethren; may God bless you all." He then walked down the nish and out of the door amid calls, "Come back, brother Putton."

The Bey, Drs. Hiscock and Hoyt and the Bey, Me.

may God bless you all." He then walked down the alse and out of the door amid calls, "Come back, brother Paiton."

The Rev. Drs. Hiscock and Hoyt and the Rev. Mr. Holmes advised caution and delay. They and others spoke arasinst the resolution of suspension which was advocated by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Knaap, who said that without immediate action the conference would be humiliated. The motion to suspend was adopted by a vote of 52 to 12. The meeting was closed by prayer by the nev. Dr. Hampstone, who in voked "forgiveness for the obstinacy of our brother." Concerning the action taken by the conference, the Rev. Dr. Futien, after the adjournment of the meeting, said: "If the conference is satisfied with its course of action, it is well. I did not receive fair treatment; that is plath. But I desired that the records of the previous meeting should be corrected, and in that object I succeeded. My charges were true, and I will stand by the record. In the letter which I desired to read—the author's name I will not reveal at present—the writer tells me that he went to Washington in 1861 to attend the inauguration of Lincoln. He met there Dr. Sampson and with him took a long ride about the city, and during the conversation Dr. Sampson said that the election of Lincoln was a great disgrace to the country, and one that he south would be justified in resenting vigorously; that he thought slavery was as much entitled by law to live in this country as any of our other institutions."

"The quarrel is all over, as far as I am concerned. I have nothing more to say or do. I shall let the matter drop where it is, and never go near the conference again—hever."

## INSURANCE REPORTS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN COMPANIES. THE PIEC PREMIUMS, LOSSES AND DIVIDENDS OF THE NEW-YORK COMPANIES-DETAILED REPORTS

OF THE BROOKLYN COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.-The following are the statements of the New-York City Fire Insurance Companies, of their fire premiums, losses, and the dividends paid to stockholders, for the year ending December 31, 878. Detailed reports are also given of the condition

Fire Prem's, F.rs-Losses Dividends, \$49,747-80-82, 633-36-817,000-00-86,072-02-71,034-12-10-307-50-123,955-00-12,967-86-103,444-80-35,287-55-3-3,424-44-19,937-50-60,127-72-45,809-12-279,978-10-216,091-45-20,000-00-44,250-01-217-36-57-0,503-40-00-19,082-58-53,776-65-70,503-40-00-96,009-07-33,912-51-275-263-91-128,632-67-35-846-90-14,93-61-242-677,506-88-134-98-11-97,641-41-21,400-52-59,644-00-53,979-88-20,209-80-19,875-90-28,640-57-18,003-53 Empire City, F. & 1. Exchange, F. & I 15,029 65 46,414 98 19,958 23 56,375 02 23,937 36 30,174 85 37,149 41 Firemen's Trust Imp. & Trad., F. & I Marhattan, F. & I... Man't & Burders.... Mech's & Trad., F. & I. reautile ...

120,005 38 57,422 57 181,777 59 55,973 30 187 413 10 36,878 45 23 832 71 16,114 82 103 475 47 53,146 67 50,465 93 15,220 63 76,165 72 34,111 10 National New-York, Bowery, New-York & Boston New-York City N. Y. Equitable New York Peter Cooper Relief 75,464 91 28,347 73 11393 00 168 718 80 77,367 22 25,000 00 43,725 26 12,287 43 20,500 00 45,987 51 13,968 61 28,000 00 90,119 95 38,520 80 14,921 25 33,566 00 2,657 00 29,872 00 Unifed States ..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BROOKLYN COM-PANIES.

The following are from the reports of nine Brooklyn fire insurance companies for December 31, 1878, as compared with those of December 31, 1877, the liabilities

and surplus being exclusi	we of capital:		7
	OOKLYN.		1
	1877.	1878.	1
Assets	1877. 8384,137.83	\$378,016 17	
Assets	153,000 00	153,000 00	HS.
Lainties	26 254 74	21,492 19	
Net surplus	204,883 00	203,043 98	t
Income	64.622 01	57,459.98	
Expenditures	59,948.72	62,243 29	1
	S COUNTY.		
Lecata	\$389,613.70	\$389,045.61	1
Assets Capital stock	150,000 00	150,000 00	1
Liabilities	44,613.52	39.144.73	1
Net surplus	195,000 18	199,900 88	i
Income	09,147 07 109,757 92	93.147.07	,
Expenditures	109.757 92	93,382 30	
LONG	G ISLAND.		
Assets	8511,505 41	\$512,240.67	
Capital	200,000 00	200,000 00	1
Liantifies	31,603 74	30,298 66	
Net surplus	279,901 67	291,942 01	
Net surplus Income Expenditures	81,839 23 93,712 68	75,774 04 79,755 62	
Expenditures		10,100 02	1
	CHANICS'.		1
Assets	\$369,391 01	\$375,494 44	E
Capital	150,000 00	150,000 00	1
Liabilities	42,363 40 177,021 61	38,924 88	I.
Net surplus	177.021.61	186,569 56	1
Income	105,556 38	96,939 09 86,971 43	1
Expenditures	111.082 57	86,371 43	
31	ONTACK.		ļ.
Assets	\$361,217.56	\$347,500.99 200,900.00	1
Capital	ZOO, CARD OU	32,393 35	l.
Limbilities	46.301.78 114,915.78	115,107 64	1
Ner sur; lus	91,600 91	86,995 88	1
Expenditures	85,463 65	83.324.33	ľ
	ASSAU		1
Assets	\$455,554.49	\$113,733.31	
Capital	200,000.00	200,000.00	3
Labelities	431 817 97	39,651.76	1
Not surplus.	211,736 52 98,740 30	174 081 55	1
Income	98,740 30	96,162 10	1.5
Expenditures	97.912.89	103,841 82	
AssetsPHENIX	(F., M. AND L.)	and the same of	
Assets	\$2.710,721 41	\$2,735,654 16	1
Capital	L'UNICHE CHATTAL	977.277 83	B
1, abilities	969,389 79	758,376 84	J
Net surplus	741,331 62 1,771,723 67	1.968,311.06	1
Income	1.730.215 71	1.940,634 17	ľ
			В
	8303,666 31	\$304,608.17	i
Assets	200,000 00	266.066 (8)	1
Capital	400 00 100 00 00	32,674 09	1
Net surplus.	400/2012 (00)	71,994.08	1
facome	No. 1 (1975)	65,787 16	1
Lacome Expenditures	337 S02 94		
WILLIAMSBUT	RG CITY IF. ANI	) I.)	
Assets	8872 Hill 24		3
Capital	250 000 00	250,000.00	
Liabilities	211,422,50 408,141,71	230,391 49 450,316.92	1
Net surplus	408,141.71	402,011 41	4
Income	390,887 23 344,852 77	326,759 24	4
Expenditures			1
The following shows th	e fire premume	peceived, are	13

THE CIPHERS TAKEN IN HAND.

Continued from First Page. we have authority to investigate all details of the alleged transactions, whatever they may be. That was something that toos place prior to the October election, and does not come in any portion of the scope of this resolution. But these dispatches are part of the machinery of the election of 1876.

Mr. Reed-What does he mean by machinery—cipher dispatches!

Mr. Reed-wank uses cipher diseatches! Mr. McMainor-I mean officers in the Interior Department, officers in Louisiana. I mean the Army, I mean an unserupulous President, an unserupulous lot officers and a good many men outside who are willing Mr. Reed-You do not seem to be describing anything

It. Reed—You do not seem to be describing anything it ever existed.

It mediation—The innocent gentleman from Maine I nothing to do with these transactions, of course, me go on. In 1876, certain gentlemen got anxions out their dispatches and they go to Precident on and ask that certain despatches passang between Attorney-General and the prospective munister to vice shall be destroyed. This was compiled up, and now we wish to show that these distense were of a positical character. Do the othern raink that when wego into the investigation these cipher discatches that we are to be satisfied the feberams published in The New-York Transks by joints think we are children. We are not sitting to to investigate one side of the case but in sides. It is pretty well known that the solution was offered by the committee at any suggest-

Mr. Recd.—It is very proper to ask it, as all therefore, it is consistent to the library of the proper in reference to this investigation because it seems to me that the disparches that were to be investigated were the published disparches only. The realistion asked for the investigation of certain disparches which were published, and were notorious forcomposite the limit for the disparches which were published, and were notorious striving to prove that somehody has destroyed some of the disparches with a view for making a very plausible and strong argument, that if we only had the disparches burned we should have something as black on you as you have now on its. That seems to be the drift of the investigation, and therefore it is that I am inclined to be critical. We were to investigate published dispatches, and purge or convict those who are charged with crimes and inisdemeaners to which they refer.

Mr. McMabon—The General is taking a very narrow

Mr. McMabon-The General is taking a very narrow view of it.

Mr. Hiscock.—No sir, I am not, Democrats offered this resolution in the thouse. They did it because their chieftain had been assumed, and we suppose it was for the purpose of vindicating inm and also to establish the party in the eyes of the country. They did not effer to investigate any dispatches that had been because.

burned.

Mr. McMahon-That is, you want to investigate Democratic dispatence only; I want to investigate both freoutdien and Democratic.

Mr. Hiscock-No. Since the Democrats have invited
us to the least, I orepose they shall eat the same forc.

Mr. McMahon-You do not like the pork and beaus
we are giving you now!

REQUERED TO ANSWER.

General Butler here returned to the question of privilege, and read authorities on the subject. It was then determined take a vote upon the question of whether the witness should be called upon to answer or not. All members present voted in the affirmative, with the exception of the chairman. Mr. Hiscock-Now I wish you had put the other ques-ou, as to whether the question which is asked the wit-

A vote was taken, and it was decided that the exmination should proceed.

amination should proceed.

The Witness-I am mashe to recollect what he told me. It is my impression and belief that he brought those telegrams, or copies of them, and read them out to me, remarking that it was an extraordinary case. I am unable to separate in my must my remembrances of what is in them from what I have heard other witnesses say to-day. I never saw the telegrams. To the best of my belief, they related to some dirity piece of work in regard to the safe of offices for some publical ends. political ends.

Mr. Butler-Nothing you have heard to-day has re-freshed your memory so that you can say an introuti-fit account has been given of the telegrams-given by other witnesses?

other witnesses?
Mr. Hiseoca-I object to this question, and ask that it be ruled out. It is like putting six witnesses on the stand to testify they did not see the man steal the pork. A vote was taken, and Messrs, Hiscock, Reed and the Chairman voted against the question.

Witness answered that the testimony he had heard was supplementary to his recollection, and went beyond it; he did not think the dispatches were cipher dispatches, strictly defined.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Brady to the effect that he would appear before the committee next morning,

The committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## THE UNION PACIFIC RAILEGAD.

THE DECREE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS REVERSED CENTAGE ONLY FROM EXCESS OF NET EARNINGS. -DECISIONS IN OTHER WESTERN RAILEOAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- In the United States

Supreme Court to-day, the following decisions were rendered in the cases of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

No. 736.—The Union Pacific Railwad Company, appellant, against the Union Pacific Railwad Company appellant, against the Union Pacific Railwad Company appellant, against the Union Pacific Railwad Company in the Court of Claims to recover from the United States. This was a suit brought by the Union Pacific Railwad Company in the Court of Claims to recover from the United States, under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1864, and March 3, 1871, one-balf of the compensation due it for the transportation of mails, troops, supplies and munitions of war amounting to \$800,000. As a defence the Government set up a counter claim under the sixth section of the Act of July 1, 1862, 105 per cent of the net earnings of said road from the date of its completion, November 6, 1869, to November 6, 1874, amounting to \$1,000,000. This claim the Union Pacific Company resisted on the ground that its road was not completed in 1869, as alleged by the Government, but in 1874, and that the interest upon its indetteeness, as well as its running expenses, should be decovernment, that the interest upon its indetteeness, as well as its running expenses, should be decovernment, that the foreivern perceived in a victory for the tovernment, that the foreiver and the court holding that the road was completed in 1869, and that the Government was entitled to receive the difference between half company and too full amount of its counter caim, from the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this count for the cision are:

1. When was the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this count for the cision are:

2. When was the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this court for decisions are:

3. When was the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this court for decisions are:

4. When was the Union Pacific Company appealed. The late of the count of the counter cai sation, which it administration is counter claim. From that decree the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this Court for decision are:

1. When was the Union Pacific Raitroad completed for the World State of the Court for decision are:

3. How and under what conditions are payments to be

3. How and under what conditions are payments to be made?

This court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion delivered by Justice Bradley, holes as follows:

1. That almough in one sense of the word a railroad is never completed, or never in such a way as to make further improvements or greater perfection impossible, there is no reason why the word "campleted" should be construed to mean one thing in the fourth and fifth sections of the Act of 1862, and another thing in the sixth section. If the road was completed in such a sense as to entitle the company to receive land grains and subsidy bonds from the Government, it was also completed in such a sense as to entitle the company to receive land grains and subsidy bonds from the Government, it was also completed in such a sense as to entitle the Covernment to demand and receive 5 per cent of its net earnings. This conclusions, in the opinion of the Court, so obvious, that it needs no argument. The findings of fact in the court below" show that the company, through its president, made affidavit to the completion of the several sections of its road and its whole line prior to November 6, 1869, and that months strength of these representations, and of reborts made by commissioners appointed to examine the road, it was accepted by the President, and subsidy bonds and patents for land graints upon the whole completed line were daly issued to the company. The latter is time estopped by its own action from bleading accompletion. A stranger case of estoppel could hardly be presented.

tion. A stranger case of estoppel could hardly be presened.

2. What should be included in the earnings! The
court goods in renty to this question, that the earnings
of the road should incline all sums receivable by the
company from the Government for services rendered,
but not the income or profit derived from its lands,
limit in computation of not earlings there should be
deducted from this gross sum the necessary expenses
of operation and all expenditures for ordinary improvement and repairs, one not expenditures arriving out of the
company's limit department hor interest upon its
nonest indentedness. The laster, the Court holds,
is not properly chargeable against recepts in companing
not earnings. A hile time declaing against time companing
on this point, the Court is clearly of opinion,

3. that the net earnings time computed are to be
alphed that to payment of the annual interest
upon its first mentgage bonds, and not to the payment
of the 5 per cent channed by the Government. The
court holds this to be the legitimate effort of the towcrament's waiver of its own priority. Interest accurring
on the first not grape bonds is as rightly payable out of the test earnings as is the 5 per cent

on the first moregage bonds is as rightly payable out of the field either the fewerings as is the 5 per cent due the feweringent. The near energies are the fund out of which both are to be paid, but it the fund is allequate out to the payment of one, the interest on the first mortgage bonds has precedence, otherwise the whole floweringent doubt night be read to the exclusion of the first mortgage, when is admitted to have priority. Such a result would be manifestly absence. The Government, however, may elim that if there is not a sufficient surplus the court holds to be internal energy to pay 5 per cent due to that year, if may be carried over to a succeeding year and taken out of the surplus thereof. The position the court holds to be internal e. The statute makes the application an annual one. If the year produces net carried out to the first annual one. If the year produces net carried out to the first annual one. If the year produces net carried out of the surplus thereof. The fovernment of the purpose, the fovernment of the purpose.

account ends. It was never intended that it should be carried over from one year to another.

In conclusion the Court, after directing some modifications in the decree in the Court of Claims, sums up its decisions of the principal question in controverse as follows:

follows: of the principal question is consistent on the follows:

"If, with these modifications, it should be found that the net carnings in any one year were not mere that sufficient to pay interest on the first merizage bonds necroing in said year, then the company will not be decreed to pay any portion of said 5 per cent on net earn more than sufficient to pay such interest the excess only will be subject, as far as it will go to the payment of said 5 per cent; but the company will not be decreed to pay any more than said excess. The decree of the Court of Claims is reversed, with m structions to enter a decree conforming hereto."

The decree of the Court of Claims is reversed, with in structions to enter a decree conforming hereto."

Justice Strong read a dissenting opinion for himself and Justice Harlan.

No. 703.—United States, plaintiff in error, against Central Pacific Railroad Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. Insumon has this case involves the same questions as the case of the Union Pacific, already decided, the Court does not consider it necessary to repeat its opinion. It reverses the indement of the Circuit Court, with directions to grant a new trial, and to be governed by the opinion in the case above referred to. Opinion by Justice Bradley; Justices Strong and Harlan dissenting.

Harlan disserting.

No. 418—United States, pinintiff in error, agt. Kansas Pacific Hallroad Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Kansas, Judgment reversed for grasons given in decision of Union Pacific case, and cause remarked for new trist.

Opinion by Justice Bradley.

### STATE RIGHTS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27 .- The Senate today by a minimous vote indepted the report of the Special Joint Committee on the alleged astropation of State jurisdiction by Pederal Judge Rives in the case of the Reynolds brothers (negroes), charged with murder, together with a long series of State's rights resolutions herecolors telegraphed.

In the House, the resolution adopted on Saturday by
the Senate, declaring the whole system of tobacco laxation unjust and operessive, approxing the efforts of our
Congression to procure a reduction of the said tax, and
to.

#### CALEB CUSHING'S WILL.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 27 .- The will of Caleb Cushing, which has been presented in the Probate Court, gives no statement of property and makes no public bequests. The will was made in Madrid in 1876, and the witnesses thereto are now scattered. The property is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to go to the five children of Joan N. Cushing, and the other to the three children of the late Widnam Cushing. John N. Cushing is executor.

PICTURE SALE FOR THE ARTISTS' FUND. The sale of the paintings contributed by the Artists' Fund Society, of New-York, in aid of it and, began last evening at the Leavitt Act

Rooms, and will be concluded this evening. The postures sold at low prices, the hidding event in a few cases, being slow and spiritless. The highest price paid for one picture including the frame was 8911, This was 8, J. Gay's representation of "He sailed new v at the break of day." The price of of the saile away at the break of day." The price of of the saile eventains of the frames, was 86, 017; including the frames, 87,313 50. The number of paintings sold was 36.

The troubles and discomforts arising from dry, impure and reused arrare entirely overcome by the rese of an Air Moistener or Evaporator, devised and patented by J. W. Parmenter, of 15 Murray-st. This invention has great merel, unit is of practical utility for every condition in which it may be placed. If will restore sufficient meterure to the heatest six to make it agreeable and heatfard. It neutralizes the gas and clears the dust from the air conning from the register, it makes die air moist, mur, inoderous and free from unpleasant offects on the head, lunes and skin. The Moisteher consists of a series of shallow pane, eiving water suffice varying from seven himbired to twenty-eight hundred toches, in convenient form to apply readily to sieve, register or beater pipes. It solfs from force to ten dollars and will do the work promised. We have used one in our office for more than a year, and would not dispuse with t.—(The Methodist.) The troubles and discomforts arising from

Important. - For, WM. HALL'S BALSAM for the lunes curve threat, chest and times.

Lee Lieun's Cannothe Salve for pimples, freekles, cuts, orres, button, &c.

## MARKIED.

SIMPSON DUNCAN In Saratora Springs, January 23 by the Rev. S. S. Strong M. D., the Rev. Henry M. Ston-son, of Non-Jersey, to Mrs. Marie E. Duncan, of Saratogs Springs, Nocard, STRUTHERS-WOOD-On Monday, December 31, 1877 Robert Struthers, Ir., to Sabina feedmond, drughter of J Watter Wood, of South Orange, N. J.

All notices of Marriages must be inderect with ful

DIED BARKER-At Jamaica, L. L. on Monday, the 27th inst., Bes-sie, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Barker, aged 16 years.

Notice of innersh hereafter.

CORNELL. On Saturday, January 25, 1879, Lizzle Leslie, only daugiter of Birdsall and Sarah A. Cornell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal from her late residence, 46 West lethist, in Wednesday, January 29, at 12 9c ocs.

CRANDELL.—At Attlebury, Dutchess County, N. V., January 23, in assired hope of sternal life through the Lord Jeans Christ, Cordella Hantent, beloved wife of William Crandell, in the 61st year of her age. Crandell, in the Graf year of her age.

DARLEY At Brick Church, East Orange, N. J., January 23 of wanoping cough, Alfred Brooks, only child of George B and Gertrade B. Barley, aged 6 months and 8 day 8.

Relatives and fremos are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Evergreen-place, Brick Church-28th inst, at 2 o'clock, on arrival of 1:10 train from Barclay and Chelstopher Sievel Ferries.

Interment at convenience of the family.

DOW On January 21 at Phanes.

A DECISION FOR THE COMPANY.

ID DECIRE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS REVERSED
BY JUSTICE BRADLEY OF THE SUPREME COURT

-THE COMPANY TO PAY THE GOVERNMENT PER
John M. Gotting, St., aged 75 years.

HANCOCK-At Norristown, Penn., January 25, 1879, Elizabeth Hancock, aged 77 years, mother of Major-General W HUBBARD-At Flatiands on Monday January 27, of con

Simption Lemma A., wife of James P. Hubbard, in the year of her age, unner if from her late residence Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m. arriages will be in withing at the depot. Flatingh, the residence was a first residence of the property of the

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALL-On Sunday, January 26, 1879, Charles, eldest son of the late Hon. William Wall, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 48 Park-ave., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 19 o'clock. inst., at 10 o'clock.
WHITEHEAD-On Monday January 27, 1879, Maria, wife
of Joseph Whitehead, aged 61 years.
Belatives and friends of the tamily are invited to attend the
funeral from her late residence, No. 115 East 38th st., on
Thatray, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock b.m.

Thiteway, 30th inst, at 1 o'clock b. m.
WHITELY-On Monday, January 27, 1879, Phorence, thu
younger languater of James and Elizabeth E. Whitely, aged
2 years 6 months and 25 days.
Fineral will take place at the residence of her parents, No.
154 West bod at, on Wednesday, January 29, at 12 WILLETS At his residence, Vincland, N. J., on Third Day, the 21st inst., Jacob S. Willets, formerly of Indianapoles.

# Special Notices

Advertisements intended for the next issue of THR WEEKLY TRIBUNE should be handed in before 8 p. in. to-

Keating's Cough Lozenges have no equal in the treat nearl of courts, bronchitts, hearseness, &c. It is the great English remedy, established by an experience of over 50 years Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail. E. POUGERA & Co., New York, Agents.

E. POULGHA & O., New York, Agents, Man's Mission on Earth. A thorough Medical Treates, indicating now configurate Disantifices may be removed. The experience of 29 years study observation and procession, practice, showing the agencies that will insure Restored Taultoned, strengthened Hanty ann sound conditions of Health, that have been impaired by overlayed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means to remove them. By mail, 26c, currency or postage stames. Address Seely Murcum Anatomy and science, 1, 146 Breadway, N.Y.

them. By mall, 20c. feurrency or postage stamms. Address Seety Murcana Analomy and Science, 1, 14 Birandway, X Y.

Post Office Notice. The breaty marts for the week in fing SATI (111A), February I, 1870 will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., for Europe, by ateamship Montana, via Queenstown; on While Post Ay, at 7 a.m., for Europe by ateamship Perfine via Queenstown; on THUESDAY at 5 a.m., for Europe, the Analomy of the Europe by ateamship Perfine via Queenstown; on THUESDAY at 5 a.m., for Europe, the Analomy of THUESDAY at 5 a.m., for Europe, the ateamship Cuty of Montreas, via 3 a.m., for Europe, by ateamship to get in the forwarded by Europe, by ateamship Gelect, via Physiosith, at 12 m. barrage and Europe, by ateamship Gelect, via Physiosith, at 12 m. barrage and Europe for the Comman and Social to the treatment cuts the specialty addressed and at 2 a.m., for Europe one for the Comman and Social to the treatment of the Comman and Europe of the Comman and Social and the treatment of the treatment of the Comman and Europe of the Comman and Europe, by steemanip Wentana, Forthia, ampung and Bremen. The steemanip Wentana, Forthia, ampung and Bremen. The steemanip Montana, Forthia, ampung and Europe, by steemanip Montana, Forthia, and Forthia and Europe, and Social and Social for the Comman and Europe, by the Social Social Forthia and Europe, and Social Socia

Sare Care for Lung, Throat and Maiarnal Discuses "RYE A.D ROCK," AS PREPARED ET ME. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND RECONMENDED BY PROVINENT PHYSICIANS, ASK FOR MY "RYE AND ROCK, "AND TAKE NO OTHER, 41 PER LARGE BOTTLE N VAN BEIL, 88 CHAMBERSST, SEVEN